BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH. MONDAY. SEPT. 7. 1863. NO. 237.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later From the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, Sept. 4.—Bramlet was inaugurated at Frankfort on the 1st inst. In his inauguration he strongly objected to arming negro regiments; points to the result of the recent elections as proof that Keutucky will not fraternise with the rebellion.

Many of the most influential families in the vicinity of Kansas City have been banished by order of General Ewing for sympathising with the rebellion.

At the elections in Wilmington, Del., the whole Union ticket was elected.

Africa arrived at Halifax, from Queenstown on the 23rd. Nothing known of the movements of the *Florida* since last seen off Tuscar 20th August. Mason had gone to Ireland on a visit to Earl Doneaghmore. London *Times* gives long extracts from the correspondence between the Governements of England and America, touching restrictions of trade between the Northern ports of the United States and the Bahamas. The Army and Navy *Gazette* says it is gratifying to know that the Government is not blind to the danger of difficulties with America and not indifferent of the perils of a rupture which we trust the good sense of all respectable Americans will aid us in avoiding. Confederate loan rallied one per cent.

Still Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Sept 5.—The Baltimore *American* of the 3d contains Lincoln's letter to the Springfield mass meeting in full. It says there are but three conceivable ways to obtain a peace. First. Suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This he is trying to do. The second way is to give up the Union. He is against this, as there only remains some imaginary compromise. I do not believe any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union now possible. All that I learn leads direct to the opposite belief. A compromise to be effective must be made with those who control the army, or with the people after being liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army. Now allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the Rebel army or men, concerning or in relation to peace or compromise has ever came to my knowledge, and it is my belief that all charges of an intimation to the contrary is deceptive and groundless, and I promise you if any such propositions hereafter come, it shall not be rejected or kept secret from you. In regard to negroes Lincoln say that it is quite likely a difference of opinion exists between you and myself on that subject. I certainly wish all men could be free. You, I suppose, do not yet. I have neither adopted or proposed any measure not consistent with even your views, provided you are for the Union. He thinks the emancipation proclamation constitutional, conceding that slaves are property, and argues that the laws of war authorize no distinction between the enemy's property. The proclamation, as the law is, is valid, or is not valid; if not valid it needs no retracting; if valid it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. The remainder of the letter is in justification of the employment of the negro troops, confiscation and the success of the Union armies.

The closing sentence says: Still let us not be over-sanguine of speedy and final triumph; let us be quiet and sober, and let us diligently apply the means, never doubting but that a just God, in his own good time, will give us the rightful results.

From Arkansas—More Northern News.

ATLANTA, Sept. 4.—Special to the *Appeal* from Senatobia, says that General Price had an engagement with the enemy fifteen miles from Little Rock, and obtained a victory. The Yankees are rapidly reinforcing the Arkansas army.

The Chicago *Times*, of the 24th, says the messenger the Yankees lately sent to Europe reports the six Confederate iron-clads to raise the blockade at Charleston, and thirteen others, near a state of completion, with all the modern improvements and appear designed to operate against the Yankee seaboard.

Halleck excuses his inactivity, and says he is waiting the result of the seige at Charleston. He says in three weeks he will have full three army corps, under Banks, to move on Mobile from Pascagula.

From Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 4.—Down passenger tram ran off near Chackaering's this morning, injuriug Mr. Small, Mr. Fuller, the conductor, and several others, delaying all the trains several hours. The enemy were signalling all night on Walton's right, but everything is remarkably quiet across the river to-day. No further indications of a move on the part of Rosecrans.

Knoxville *Register* has been removed to Cleveland, Tenn.

Capt. J. R. Rhodes, 1st Confederate Infantry, was shot here at noon for encouraging desertions in his own company and embezzling the money of substitutes. He made a short speech, acknowledging the justice of the sentence. He manifested little concern and died without a struggle. Lt. Col. Adolph, same regiment, was cashiered and conscripted yesterday, having been concerned in the same.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 4.—All continues comparatively quiet. Only occasional firing from the land batteries.—The people here are in good spirits at the present aspect of the siege.

Later From Charleston—Terrific Bombardment Going on.

CHARLESTON, Sept 6.—9½ A. M.—Bombardment of batteries Wagner and Gregg has been incessant for the last thirty-two hours. Noise of cannonade is tremendous. Last night the enemy landed near Cumming's point in barges and assaulted battery Gregg. The assault was repulsed. No particulars yet received.

THE PLAN FOR PASSING FORT SUMTER—THE NAVY MUST NOW DO THE WORK.

The New York *Herald* contains a four-column letter containing the latest Northern news from Charleston. We extract some portions of it:

It is certain that no serious offensive powers are left to the rebels in Fort Sumter, and the passage of the fort by our iron-clads is entirely practicable, without much danger from its fire. At all events we have inflicted enough damage upon the fort to justify us in regarding it as practically reduced, and incapable of inflicting serious harm upon a fleet. If the navy cannot now pass the work, we may as well regard that arm of the service as of little value. The long looked for moment will soon arrive when a second attempt to pass it by our iron-clads will be made. The first, on the 7th of April last, by the squadron under Admiral Dupont, although one of brillaint dash, boldness, and vigor, failed for reasons well known to the public. They were not owing to any lack of courage, skill, or determination on his part, or on the dart of the gallant officers who so manfully supported him, but solely to the vessels themselves, several individuals to the contrary notwithstanding. Of this no one who knows the circumstances of the case can doubt.

This, the second attempt, is under more favorable circumstances. Sumter is out of the way, or at least so weak as to inspire little fear. Fort Moultrie can be passed at a distance of nearly, if not quite, a mile, and her fire and that of battery Bee should not be very dangerous to the monitors. Battery Greg, with her single gun, is of little account. What is most to be feared is the obstructions and torpedoes. The enemy have unquestionably been engaged in perfecting their very effective system of obstructions and submarine defences since our occupation of this island, with a view of meeting a contingency now presented by the defenceless condition of Fort Sumter. Then they have Fort Johnson, the new batteries near it, the Middle Ground battery, and others which I cannot locate, with the rams, upon which they place much reliance. But all this is to be more definitely settled, probably, before this will reach you, and it is useless to indulge in further speculation on the subject.

What Admiral Dahlgren's plans are I do not profess to know; but I have reason to fear that he is loosing most valuable time by his delay. Every moment now is worth a year in ordinary times—a fact which the rebels recognize, as they are strengthening and enlarging their old batteries, building new ones, and mounting heavier guns at points where they will be terribly effective against the navy if it ever attempts to move towards Charleston. A few days more delay may ruin the entire campaign. Sumter was reduced because it was in the way of the navy; but Admiral Dahlgren has as yet made no advance towards completing the work which Gen. Gillmore has so gloriously begun. The army is unable to do more. Gen. Gilmore has performed his part of the contract, and it now remains for the navy to enter upon and perform its part of the work. A week's delay may enable the rebels to replace Fort Sumter by new batteries within the harbor, which will make the capture of Charleston as far off as it was before we fired the first shot against it. There is a deep feeling of fear growing on shore that the fruits of our glorious triump will be permitted to slip from our grasp by inexplicable procrastination on the part of the navy. I cannot explain this seeming want of energy on the part of the naval authorities. They may be able to do it; but some better reasons must be given than those already in circulation, or the country will feel far from satisfied with the results of naval operations in this quarter.

PAID THE PENALTY.—It has already been noticed by telegraph that ten deserters were to be hung for desertion, in presence of Gen. Lee's army on Saturday last. Some of the Richmond papers have them from the 13th N. C. Troops, but the *Enquirer*, from which we copy the following, puts them down from the 3d. We hope their fate will be a warning to others. The *Enquirer* of Saturday says:

Ten men, manacled two by two, and escorted by a strong guard from the City Battalion, marched through the streets from Castle Thunder to the Central Depot, yesterday morning, and there took the 6:30 A. M. train for Gordonsville, from which point they were to be forwarded to Orange Court House, to suffer, in the presence of Gen. Edward S. Johnson's command, Ewell's corps, the penalty of death for the double crime of desertion and murder. They are all members of Company H., 3rd N. C. Infantry, and their names are Francis Bunn, James Ellis, W. H. Kelly, R. D. Clarke, John R. Bledsoe, John L. Rainer, John Futch, Henry Pricot, B. Bunn, and Dorsey Bunn. It will be remembered that while attempting to arrest them with a squad of men, near Scottsville, Va., Adjutant Mallet was fired upon by them and instantly killed. They will meet their doom to-day "between sunrise and sunset," according to the order of the court martial. As the party entered the cars they appeared hard and careless, but in more than one instance the eyes of several were swimming with tears. Ali were munching their morning ration of bread, which they brought in their hands from the prison, and seemed to partake of it listlessly, as if they cared neither for it nor the life they were to offer up.

CONFEDERATE MONEY.—It is well that the soldiers who receive $11 per month for their service, in addition to their hard fare and scanty clothing, do not take the same view of the value of the Confederate money that is held by some of the skulkers and extortioners. If they did their conclusion would be that $11 per month in Confederate notes, were only equal to twelve dollars per annum in gold, and were they to follow the example of some of the stay at homeites their logic would lead them to suspend fighting until the Government increased their pay. But, we all know that the gallant men who have so nobly sustained our cause have never entertained such a thought. They would scorn to do anything so mercenary, unpatriotic, and disgraceful as to "strike for higher pay." They look to the Government to re-establish the value of the currency, and until that is done they will receive what is now but a mere "pittance." What a contrast between the men in the field and thousands not in the field. The former, a band of patriots, the latter, worshippers of Mammon from morning till night.—*Rich. Whig*

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf.

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

Duplin County May, 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represnted by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3d CON. DIST. OF N. C.
May 28-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, I will sell at public auction, in Louisburg, N. C., all my Hotel Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Blankets, Sheets, Spreads, &c., Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Crockery, Knives and Forks, Cooking Utensils, and various other articles of furniture; also, one Hack and Harness, one Horse, and a lot of Farming Tools.

I will also rent my Hotel and hire out several negroes for the balance of the year. M. B. JOINER,
Sept 3-td* Louisburg, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postaged paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 28-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

{SEAL.} Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAmation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. D.,)
Raleigh, Aug. 31st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.

SO MUCH OF GENERAL ORDER NO. 1, (ISsued Aug. 18th, 1863,) as exempts "the Commanding Officer of each Company of the Militia and Adjutant of the Regiment" from Home Defence duty is hereby revoked.

By order of GOV. VANCE:
JAMES H. FOOTE,
Sept 1-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 9, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

LAND FOR SALE.

250 ACRES, SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF RALEIGH and immediately on the stage road to Fayetteville. The Dwelling and out-buildings in tolerable repair. An early application may secure to you a happy home. GEO. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, Sept. 5-1w

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION!!!

BY CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY THE 9TH of September, commencing at 11 o'clock, in front of our sales room, the following goods, being part of the cargo brought over in the steamer "Advance:"

One hundred boxes tin 10 x 14 and 14 x 20 inches, brand IX.

Twenty-five or thirty thousand envelopes.

Seventy-five or one hundred reams best satin note paper.

A lot of India Ink.

Large lot Faber's best lead pencils.

One hundred gross very superior steel pens.

Sale positive. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Aug 28-td Auctioneers, Raleigh, N. C

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN N. C. BONDS FOR SALE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,
Statesville, Aug. 19, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, sealed proposals will be received at this office till the 15th of September next, for Twenty N. C. six per cent. Coupon Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each, dated October, 1861, issued under authority of an act of the Legislature incorporating said Company, passed 1855.

Communications to be endorsed on the back, "Bids for N. C. Bonds."

Bids will be opened in the presence of the President of this Company and the President and Cashier of the Agency of the Bank of N. C. at this place.

Successful bidders will be notified and required to deposit the amount of their bids in the Bank of N. C. at Raleigh, Branch Bank of N. C. at Charlotte, or at this place, or with J. A. Lancaster & Co., Richmond, Va.

Sept 3-td R. F. SIMONTON, Treasurer.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL FOR CASH, TWO HUNDRED acres of LAND, mostly wood, their being only 20 acres cleared, on which there is a comfortable framed Dwelling, Kitchen and other necessary buildings. Said lands are situated in the County of Wake, 12 miles west of Raleigh and 4 miles from Holly Spring, and can be bought for $15 per acre, if early application be made to CALVIN D. EDWARDS,
Sept. 2-1w* Morrisville, N. C.

SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE.

ONE DOZEN SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Aug. 27-2w

WAX CANDLES FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR CANDLES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND A LARGE stock of Wax Candles. Orders solicited.
Address, KLAPP & BERRY,
Aug. 25-10t* Graham, N. C.

FOR SALE.

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY creek land, dwelling Houses, Barns and Stables and fine Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the Land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot. F. A. GARRTT,
Aug. 17-1m Greensboro, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.
PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 27-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of L. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS administered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!
READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address
MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering reljef to
THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 29-tf H. PORTER.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.
SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

SOFT SOAP.

TWO BBLS. SOFT SOAP, IN FAIR STATE, FOR sale cheap. Apply at this office.
Aug 26-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A STOUT NEGRO BOY TO TURN WHEEL OF power press. Very liberal wages will be paid. Apply at this office. Aug 20

A GOOD RELIABLE MAN

CAN BE HAD TO GO AS A SUBSTITUTE BY applying at this office, or by letter. Address
Aug 26-7am* BOX 334, P. O., Raleigh.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisments inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE FORTIFICATIONS NEAR Raleigh, about the middle of July, my negro boy DAVID. He is pumpkin colored, hair curly, is about five feet six inches high, and 20 years of age. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in jail so that I can get him.
Sept 3-5t* W. A. BLOUNT, Jr.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the apprehension of my negro boy, FRANK, and his delivery in any jail of the State so that I get him. I bought said boy in Richmond, Va., on the 10th of March last, but he was raised and formerly belonged in Edgecombe county, N. C. Said boy is about 5 ft. 8 in. high, heavy set, between 25 and 30 years old, and of a ginger-bread color. Said boy was impressed by the State and delivered to Col. Pennix of Caswell county and sent to Wilmington to labor on public works, where he remained a month or two and made his escape at Goldsboro' on his return home about the last of May, 1863.
J. L. MOTLEY,
Aug. 31-Md5w* Danville, Va.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.
Aug 14-tf T. McGEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITTO BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, superior article. Southern Manufacture. Two bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior to any Inks manufactured North. Every person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle. Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP,
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express. A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-t15S* Greensboro, N. C.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, Sept. 7th, 1863, and continue ten months. It is important that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session. For information as to the method of admission, &c., address
WILLIE J. PALMER, Principal,
Aug 14-2w Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$3 5
Week	28
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his friends, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 1 Auctioneer
Stand:

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.
Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 21-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the Progress Office for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

Have we a Union Party in North Carolina?

We think not. True our people are anxious to see this war stop, but not bad enough to induce them to go back into the old government if they can help themselves. Some one or two neighborhood meetings may have passed resolutions looking to reconstruction and favoring a restoration of the Union, but that there is any considerable portion of our people that favor or desire such a thing we deny. The great mass of the people of North Carolina, as loyal as any the world ever saw, desire, above all things, the independence of the Confederate States, and since the position of the State was taken in 1861 they have toiled and labored for the accomplishment of that object. There are, we admit, a few worthless characters, in our State as in others, that care but little about governments or countries, and who, to secure immunity from service would so far degrade themselves as to abandon the contest and ask the enemy to take them back to an association they have voluntarily severed, but the number is small and without influence. We want above all things our independence, and while there is a possibility of success our people are willing to fight on and suffer on, but should all fail they then want that the next best thing be done. But as to what will be best to be done should the revolution fail none can tell. We must not fail and will not fail if those who administer the government and direct its affairs will do their duty and put in the field the army of young men now lounging around, shielded by Congressmen and other high officials. We have not got men enough, anywhere, and yet the conscript law is not enforced. We recently received a letter from Lt-Gen. D. H. Hill, in which he expressed the opinion that *one hundred thousand young men were kept out of the field by the Quartermaster, Commissary and Nitre Bureau Departments.* Just think of it, an army of one hundred thousand men lounging about the post departments in the Confederacy performing the labor that could as well be done by disabled soldiers, and the recent order of General Cooper ordering post officers to turn over all such to the enrolling officers seems to be thoroughly disregarded. But we are wandering.

We well remember that a partizan paper of this city proclaimed to the world, during the canvass for Governor last summer, that the election of Vance would be hailed as a Union triumph in North Carolina and that the enemy would at once increase their force on our coast and overrun the State. Well, Vance was elected, but the prediction was not fulfilled; and yet the very same parties are now re-echoing the same libel against the loyalty of the people of the State and proclaiming to the world that a large number of our people are disloyal and anxious to return to the old Union, and those persons and politicians who keep up this cry are responsible for all the impression that exists, North or South, of a Union party in North Carolina. The Yankees themselves, after a residence upon our coast of a year and a half, say they have failed to find the Union sentiment or party about which some of our own presses and people talk so much. They cannot even subdue the few of our people within their lines, and with the exception of one here and there, these of our citizens in the subjugated country are as true as steel.

Anxious as are our people for peace they will not tarnish their own honor or betray the Confederacy to get it; and though suspicioned by those in authority and libelled by some of their own presses and politicians they will stand like a rock and discharge promptly and faithfully all the duties required of them. But how mortifying to every loyal son of the State must be these wholesale charges, and made too, by political mountebanks and irresponsible foreigners. We know of no Union or reconstruction party in North Carolina. The honest masses want peace but they are opposed to relaxing our energies in the field. While they can see no way of putting a stop to the struggle by fighting they know that better terms can be had by negotiation, when we have powerful armies to back our demands, than we could secure without them, and hence, while they would have an effort made to bring about negotiations looking to peace, they are for a vigorous prosecution of the war as the best means to induce the enemy to treat with us.

The masses of our people are loyal to the Confederacy as any in it, the charges of some of our own papers and politicians to the contrary notwithstanding.

Gold, which commanded 16 for one at Richmond, a short time ago, has fallen to about nine, with downward tendency. If this is an evidence of reviving confidence in the currency, and we suppose it is, we shall expect to see provisions, leather, clothes, &c., take a corresponding tumble. If everything is to be kept to the gold standard all these things should come down at least one hundred per cent. When gold was going up the Richmond papers gave us daily quotations, but now that it is going down they do not notice the market at all. We hope they will keep us posted hereafter, or at least as long as the tendency is downward.

A Mistake.

We learn that there is a report prevalent in Wayne county that the government (State we suppose) is selling cards here at 40 cents a pair, in silver. This is news to us, and in fact without making enquiries, we take it upon ourself to say it is not so. If agents of the State here have cards or anything else to sell, we suppose they demand nothing but currency in payment. The people of this city, are at least, sound to that extent. We do not know of an instance, in this city or county, where Confederate money has been refused in ordinary business transactions. We hope Wayne can say as much. The masses of the people of Wayne we know to be as loyal and as gallant as any of the Confederacy; but it must be confessed that a few of our prominent friends down there have not stood up to their professions. A prominent *farmer* from that section was in this city a few days ago trying to buy bank notes, not for blockade purposes for we do not believe that he would trade with the enemy, but because he is afraid of the Confederate notes. And then a few of our wealthy friends in Wayne—those who promised to die in the last ditch if need be—have taken their beds and other chattels and gone to the up country to keep ahead of the Yankees. We have heard of one prominent gentleman, a member of the Convention that passed the ordinance of secession, who was taken out of the cars, bound west, from Goldsboro, three times in one day, by a guard, on the occasion of one of the late raids. He made many and violent war speeches before the struggle commenced, and on one occasion, in the Convention, was very eloquent in his advocacy of a motion to adjourn; because, said he, "I want to go home and shoulder my musket and help my fellow-citizens hurl back the enemy." Now he has moved to a Western county and left his "fellow-citizens" to get along with the Yankees; shoul they come, as best they may; and we are assured that, with the exception of these few blowers, the people of Wayne will do their whole duty. The home guard of that county assembled promptly at the call of Gov. Vance, and their gallant Colonel, Moses, was among the first to report for duty and ask for orders. Wayne will do her duty when the hour of trial comes, though her brave boys may have to mourn the absence of some of those valiant knights that entranced listening crowds by their eloquence in 1860–61. *They* helped raise the whirlwind but have not the courage to stand before the fury of the storm.

We learn from a source perfectly reliable that there is not a deserter in Wayne county at this time, and in justice to that patriotic county and to George C. Moses, the efficient Colonel of Militia, for the same, we record the fact. Let the militia officers of other counties follow the example of the gallant Colonel Moses.

The Third Congressional District.

We have received a letter from Camp, near Kinston, signed "Many Soldiers," urging the name of James H. Everitt, Esq., of Goldsboro, as a suitable person to represent the 3d Congressional District in the next Congress. We quote from the letter: "We, the soldiers of Co. D., 8th N. C. Battalion, do hereby recommend James H. Everitt, of Goldsboro, Wayne county, as a suitable man to represent the people of the 3d Congressional District in the Confederate Congress. Being well acquainted with Mr. Everitt we know him to be a man of high standing and a true man to his country, and conservative in sentiment, and that he is the best man the people could send to represent them in the next Congress. We do not intend to vote for any man that is not in favor of negotiation and of bringing this bloody war to a close upon some honorable terms."

If Mr. Everitt has any Congressional aspirations we are not aware of the fact, but we make the above announcement because we are requested, in respectful terms, to do so. Mr. Everitt is a lawyer by profession and a gentleman of intelligence, and the people of the 3d might send a worse man.

Organized for Resistance.

We have seen a gentleman from Iredell county who informs us of a sad state of things in Wilkes county. He has been informed and believes that there is an organized band of deserters and tories at or near Trap Hill, composed of deserters from that section, from several of the States South of us, and some citizens who have never been in the army. They are said to number about 600, have regularly elected officers and have all taken the oath to support the Lincoln government. They are armed and express a determination to resist all State and Confederate authority.—Such are the statements of our informant. There is probably more or less exaggeration in these statements, but that there is an organized band up there, composed largely of deserters, there can be no doubt, and we do trust that steps will be taken at once to arrest the entire party. It is due to our brave men in the field, to all good citizens at home and to the fair fame of our honest old State that these deserters be arrested and punished and the tory band broken up. We suppose that the authorities are kept posted and that they will not be permitted to have everything their own way long.

Should not be So.—The Captain of one of the city companies of home guard tells us that, while he has some 125 names on his roll, he only had out a little over 40 on Friday. Now where were the other two-thirds? The intention of the Legislature was that the home guard should embrace everybody able to bear arms, save a few who were named in the bill. If the home guard is to be made efficient every man should come up to the full measure of his duty, especially should men of wealth and the owners of property turn out to the drills, for it is very poor encouragement to those who have no property to go there and find them absent. And those who refuse to turn out to drill cannot be relied on to meet the enemy in any emergency, and so in case the Yankees ever attack this city our friend can only rely upon one-third of his company.

The Home Guard of Wake was released on Friday evening to assemble here again next Monday, unless sooner called together. Let every man promptly answer to his name at the time of meeting.

No change is reported in the condition of affairs on the Rappahannock. Gen. Lee's army is in fine spirits and ready to meet the enemy.

Gen. R. F. Hoke was in this city yesterday.

FROM CHARLESTON.

We get the following relative to the progress of the seige at Charleston from the *Mercury* of Wednesday:

All day Tuesday the enemy's land batteries kept up a constant fire against Fort Sumter. The fleet took no part in the bombardment, and there was no visible change in the number or position of the vessels off the bar.

Except the slow and monotonous fire from the hostile land batteries, all continued quiet until a quarter past 11 o'clock, p. m., when the flashes and reports in quick succession from the Sullivan's Island beach announced to the watchers in the city some active movement on the part of the enemy's fleet. Soon afterwards a dispatch was received at General Ripley's headquarter's from Col. Rhett, commanding Fort Sumter, stating that six monitors were approaching the fort. By this time Fort Moultrie, and most of the other batteries on Sullivan's Island, had opened briskly, and the iron-clads were soon mingling their tremendous fire in the din of the general engagement. Battery Gregg, at Cumming's Point, also participated in the melee. Our iron-clad vessels, the Chicora, Charleston and Palmetto State, also moved up and took a position to engage the monitors, should they attempt to run the gauntlet of the batteries which guard the approach to the obstructions. Fort Sumter alone stood grimly silent throughout the ordeal to which she was exposed, and the dark outline of her parapet was lit up only by the frequent flashes of the enemy's shells as they burst above her shattered walls.

The heavy and incessant firing quickly aroused the sleeping community, and the battery promenade was soon thronged with spectators. The scene was one not to be forgotten. The moon shone brightly from an almost cloudless sky, lighting up the whole expanse of our beautiful harbor, and rendering Batteries Bee and Gregg, with the intervening forts, distinctly visible along the misty horizon. Every moment the broad flashes of the guns could be seen, now far away on the extreme right, where the Yankee land batteries were pounding away at Battery Wagner, now on the left, from Moultrie or the batteries near by, and anon, at regular intervals of six minutes, from each of the Monitors, which seemed to be drawn up in line of battle just off Sumter, but at what distance we could not determine with any degree of accuracy. It is certainly a fact, however, that the reports of the fifteen inch guns of the monitors were heard in the city with a distinctness never known during any former engagement. Whether this result was due to the stillness of the night air, or to the proximity of the turreted assailants, we have no means of judging. Many persons in the city imagined that the enemy mean to test, at once, with his iron fleet the solidity and strength of the obstructions across the throat of the harbor; but the fact that the attack was begun when the tide had been ebbing for an hour, rendered this supposition rather improbable.

The firing after one o'clock this (Wednesday) morning slackened very perceptibly. The monitors seemed to be directing their fire chiefly against Fort Sumter, and at the hour at which we write (four o'clock, a. m.,) they are still pegging away "at the stately and still defiant Ruin."

The enemy were engaged Monday night and the night before, busily strengthening their works on Morris Island, in spite of a heavy fire which was kept up upon them from Battery Wagner. They have not pushed their sap any nearer during the last four days, but seem to rest satisfied with strengthening what they have gained. The fire from Battery Wagner is so hot that they have found it impossible to screen their working parties sufficiently. Their sharpshooters, on the other hand, have been active, and it is dangerous to show one's head above the parapet; nevertheless our brave men work their guns efficiently and skilfully. On Sunday night the Yankees kept up a fire from their mortars during the entire night, but without doing any damage. Of the action on Monday with the monitors, no casualties have been reported from Fort Moultrie, and no one was hurt at Gregg.

The following were the casualties at Battery Wagner on Monday last:

Private M. F. Rimer, 8th Regiment N. C. T. Company K, killed.

Private T. D. Hoyle, Company D, 8th Regiment N. C. T., killed.

Private D. R. W. Gander, Company K, 21st S. C., fracture of lower jaw—serious.

Sergeant Isham Gainus, Company G, 27th Georgia, killed.

Private J. T. Mercer, Company K, 32d Georgia wounded seriously in neck and back.

From the same paper of Tuesday we copy the following:

In the slow bombardment of Sumter by the enemy's land batteries on Tuesday, 882 shots were fired at the fort, 166 of which struck outside, 95 inside, and 121 fell short or went over.

At 11.40 p. m. on Tuesday night, six monitors steamed up the bay, and opened a heavy fire on Sumter at a distance of eight hundred yards. The Ironsides also advanced about an hour afterwards, and added all the weight of her metal to the terrible bombardment.

Fort Moultrie, the batteries on Sullivan's Island, and Battery Gregg replied with great spirit. Sumter received the fire in steadfast silence. The contest lasted for five long hours, during which the harbor was filled with one grand diapason of artillery.

The monitors, it is stated, were struck possibly one hundred times. The impingement of the shot against their mailed sides produced sounds like the deep thud of distant cannon through a heavy atmosphere.—Sparks of fire, visible even in the city, were elicited by every blow which they received.

At 4.40 a. m., the fleet withdrew, with perhaps one of their number crippled.

The damage to Sumter was considerable, the monitors having fired with good accuracy. Of their shots, 116 struck the exterior of the fort, 35 struck inside, and 34 passed over.

In spite of the battered condition of Sumter, there were but three casualties at that post, the men being well cared for, under strict orders against exposure. These were Sergeant Foshee, Company B, Orderly Sergeant of Col. Rhett; Private Brown, Company C, 1st S. C. A.; and Private Alexander, Company H, 27th Georgia; all slightly wounded.

Battery Gregg and Sullivan's Island did not fail, also, to receive their share of attention from the monitors. There were, however, no casualties at Moultrie or at Cumming's Point, and no damage was done to the works at those places. Two men of the 61st North Carolina were killed, in the rear of the Moultrie House, by the explosion of a shell.

Seven monitors were reported inside the bar on Wednesday morning. A long, low, dark object, which has been styled a Yankee Devil, was also descried over a sand bank between Sumter and Battery Wagner. Its character and purpose are as yet unknown.

Thirty-eight vessels, including the monitors and Ironsides, were reported inside the bar. In the course of the morning the enemy was observed to be busy in arranging sand bags upon the decks of the monitors. Outside the bar there were thirteen vessels, among them a French vessel of war.

The quiet of the harbor during the day disturbed only by the occasional action of the contending batteries, the chief participants being Batteries Haskell, Cheves, Simkins, and the Yankee Batteries, Nos. 1 and 3, with their battery at Gadberry's Hill. There were but a few desultory shots directed at Sumter.

NEW ORLEANS TO VICKSBURG.

From the New Orleans *Era* we clip the following sketch of a trip of the steamer Crescent, from New Orleans, with Major General Banks and a number of others, on an excursion to Vicksburg:

AT BATON ROUGE.

We arrived at Baton Rouge on Thursday morning, without especial incident, and the party here halted and went ashore. The garrison is commanded by Colonel Drew, of the Fourth Louisiana native guards.

General Banks and the board of engineers made a hasty survey of the fortifications, after which a company of negro soldiers gave a drill with a section of light artillery. The party then resumed their journey, and the same company fired a salute for the General as we steamed off.

AT PORT HUDSON.

About noon we arrived at Port Hudson. High precipitous bluffs and earth-works, but recently black with hostile cannon; an abrupt turn in the river and points commanding it for miles, attest the splendid bravery of our fleet on the anxious night when the Hartford and Albatross run this fearful gauntlet, and the noble old Mississippi was lost. Having examined the place from the south side, while the parapets were closely invested by our troops, it was with no little interest that we improved this opportunity to inspect the inside. Ascending a very steep hill from the landing, one reaches a plain on the bluffs, stretching away to the rear, but soon broken by ravines, and in places covered with primeval woods. It does not require the practised eye of an engineer to see at a glance, that this place is one of great natural advantages and extraordinary strength. But a glance over the parapet shows you how engineering skill and soldiery perseverance overcomes, gradually, but surely, these seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

It is astonishing to see how close the two hostile lines were to each other. General Weitzel's front was but a few yards from the parapet. His parallel skirts the edge of the wood, and the most unpracticed hand could hurl a stone from one to the other. The trees on both sides are completely cut up with the bullets of the sharpshooters, showing how dangerous it was for a head to be shown on either side. In front of every strong position you can see how the Yankees built counterworks, and had obtained such advantages as rendered the case of the rebels entirely hopeless, unless aided from without. On the left was the rebel citadel, which, at the time of the surrender, had been mined, and would have been blown into the air within a few hours, had not the place been given up.

General Adrews is now in command of the troops at Port Hudson. He has a considerable number of negro troops under his command, and black sentinels patroled the parapets at nearly every point.

NATCHEZ.

We arrived at Natchez on Friday morning. Gen. Ramson is in command of the Federal forces at this point. He is the youngest brigadier-general in the service. The general was "out" when we arrived; and his errand was to try and get a fight out of a considerable cavalry force of rebels, who had that very morning approached within three miles of the city, burning a bridge on the Woodville road, and destroyed private property. This cavalry force numbered about fifteen hundred men, and is made up of a rabble of undisciplined vagabonds, who plunder friend and foe alike. It is commanded by one Harrison, a man with negro blood in his veins.

Gen. Ramson succeeded in capturing about a hundred of them, before we left, and his men were constantly bringing in more. Some of them were quite willing to be taken by the Yankees, as is proved by the fact that five of our men took fifteen rebels at one haul, and brought them safely in.

Among other depredations, these fellows destroyed a most valuable and extensive mill, belonging to Mr. Marshall, a wealthy and highly respectable planter of Natchez. The act was one of wanton destruction, and shows the character of those by whom it was committed.

After a day of most genuine pleasure, the party proceeded up the river late in the afternnon.

FIRED ON BY THE GUERRILLAS.

We were quietly proceeding on our journey, when, about eleven o'clock at night, two bullets came whizzing over the boat, followed by a volley of perhaps a half dozen muskets, doing no damage, and frightening no one. We had a 6-pounder on board, which was soon placed in position, and two shells were fired, exploding quite as harmlessly, probably, as had the muskets of the guerrillas. On our way back we gave them another shell. The plantation where this occurred was said to have belonged formerly to President Zachary Taylor.

VICKSBURG.

On Saturday morning we arrived at Vicksburg. Col. Regan, of Gen. Gant's staff, and Captain R. T. Dunham, of General Banks' staff, proceeded to the headquarters of General Grant, to inform him of the arrival of General Banks. Gen. Grant, with some members of his staff, immediately came on board our vessel.

It was a sight of historical interest when General Grant and General Banks, the two liberators of the Mississippi, shook hands on the deck of the Crescent, at the feet of those bluffs that were but recently frowning with deadly guns, ready to hurl their destructive missiles at any vessel bearing the stars and stripes that should venture within their range.

After a brief interview between the Generals, the party mounted horses and rode out to examine the works of Vicksburg. They are more extensive than those of Port Hudson, but not so well constructed. Beyond is a range of hills, along which a line of earth marked the position of our troops. Often we found high positions, which enabled our artillery to sweep the enemy's works. The approaches were, in several instances, particularly General McPherson's part of the line, brought up to the very parapet, as at Port Hudson.

At 7½ o'clock the vessel swung off into the stream and started homeward.

The Crescent stopped at Port Hudson about an hour and arrived at her wharf, in New Orleans, at eleven o'clock, thus making the trip from Vicksburg in twenty-seven and a half hours, including the stop at Port Hudson.

FROM TENNESSEE!

We received no Atlanta or Tennessee papers Saturday. We get the following relative to affairs in East Tennessee from the *Dispatch* of Saturday:

The evacuation of Knoxville, noticed in this paper yesterday, is confirmed. The citizens nearly all left, taking with them what they could of household furniture. A gentleman, who left the city after its evacuation, describes it as presenting a most lonely appearance, the houses being all closed and hardly a living thing in the streets save a few stray dogs, whose masters had left them in the hurry of departure. The occupation of the city by the enemy is not yet certain, though it is stated that a small scouting party has reached the place. All the Government stores were shipped from the city in safety. There is no telegraphic communication direct with Knoxville, the telegraphic operator having left there two or three days ago. The people from London county, below Knoxville, are bringing their negroes and chattels with them to Bristol, on the Virginia line.

Burnside's force is reported to be 30,000, though the report is thought to be exaggerated. He was in London county, about twenty-nine miles from the city, on Monday, but was not advancing rapidly, and had not sent forward troops to occupy it in force, for fear, it is supposed, of an attack by Buckner, whose locality he is unable to ascertain. At Chattanooga on the 29th, all was quiet. The poorer people had moved out and camped in the woods to escape the shells of the enemy. The *Rebel*, of the 28th, says:

On Thursday morning, about 9 o'clock, the enemy opened briskly on Chattanooga. Our batteries replied slowly and at long intervals, preferring not to waste ammunition. The firing was rapid from the other side until 2 o'clock. Many houses and a few luckless persons were struck. The range of the balls indicated a distance of some two or three miles.

The general position of the enemy remains unchanged. Reports from our outposts come in, affirmative of cavalry skirmishing. There have been demonstrations made by the advance of Burnside.

No news from Bridgeport.

The number of shells and round shot fired into Chattanooga on Thursday was 280. There was any amount of "artful dodging" during the shelling of the town by the enemy, and the running scenes presented on the street were ludicrous in the extreme.

Several shells from the enemy's battery struck the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad depot on Thursday.

The enemy have mounted heavy siege guns on the hill nearly opposite Snyder's Mills.

The local pos-office and the telegraph office of Chattanooga have been removed to the residence of Mr. Warren Hooper, about a mile and a half from town.

The Yankees are engaged in the organization of a negro regiment in Warren county, composed of native contrabands.

Head-Quarters Whitford's Battalion,
North Carolina Troops,
Sept. 3rd, 1863.

Ed. Daily Progress:—*Dear Sir*: I see in your paper of the 2d instant, extracts from a letter written by a citizen of Lenoir county, in which he censures Gen. Martin for the escape of the Yankee raiders that went to Rocky Mount.

I can say to all whom it may concern, as far and as much as I know about it, that General Martin was not to blame for their escape. I know his instructions to some of his commanding officers was to use all kind of means to capture the enemy if possible.—I expect the other commanding officers received the same instructions. I can say for myself I was the junior field officer that was in pursuit of the enemy. I don't think the writer of that letter knows anything about the circumstances. I wonder if the writer was in the advance after the enemy to Street's Ferry?

Yours, respectfully,

J. N. Whitford,
Maj. com'd'g battalion N. C. Troops.

Hard Living in Richmond.—No wonder there is so much stealing in Richmond, for it is impossible for the poorer classes there to live without it. We give the following sample of prices from the *Whig*:

Fresh meats are still purchasable in the market at $1 a 1.25 per lb. Salt meats are much higher.—The prices, yesterday, were $2.40 for cuts of middling, and $2.25 for joints and hams. Salt shad $2.75 a 3.00 each. Fresh sturgeon $1 per lb.

Butter beans 75 cts. per quart; peas 50 cts.; Irish potatoes 50 cts.; sweet do. $1; tomatoes 20 a 25 cts.; cymblins 50 cts. per doz.; corn $1.50 per doz.; cabbage 50 cts. each. Peaches 50 a 75 cts. per quart; grapes $1 per quart; watermelons $2.

Butter $3.75 per pound. Eggs $2.00 per doz.

The Range of Parrot Guns.—Upon this point the Washington *Republican* says:

Although several engineer officers are stated to disbelieve the report of General Gilmore's having thrown shell into the city of Charleston from his new batteries on Morris Island, we shall not be surprised to find the statement borne out by fact on further examination. The distance from the Morris Island beacon to the city is less than five miles, nothing intervening but salt marsh, bayou and water, and Gilmore's batteries are much nearer than the beacon. He will thus be able to reach, if he has not done so already, the commercial part of Charleston, that portion, in fact, which the fire left standing two years ago.

The range of the 200 pounder Parrotts (to say nothing of the 300 pounder) at a high degree of elevation, is considerably over five miles. A gentleman informs us that he found one of the 200 pounder shell done up in a pine box, on the wharf at Yorktown, the day after the evacuation of that place by the rebels, sixteen months ago. It was destined for Richmond, and labled somewhat to this effect: *Throwned* (sic) from the Yankee water battery at Vomsley Creek, on (here were given the day, the hour, and minute at which it fell). Distance, five miles and three furlongs. Since that period Parrott has greatly improved his projectiles.

We learn, also, from the same informant, that General Gilmore stated to him personally previous to his departure for Port Royal, that the range of the 200 pounder was considerably over five miles, and that he now regarded the Parrott and its improved projectile the best for battering or boring purposes, and the longest in range of any artillery thus far known. We are, therefore, quite prepared to hear the statement endorsed of having shelled the city from his present position.

The Steamer Sumter.—In justice to the garrisen of Fort Moultrie, we make the following statement of the events of Sunday night in their view of the case:

It was, some time since, ordered by District Headquarters that no vessel entering the harbor of Charleston at night should be allowed to pass Moultrie until daylight. For some nights past the enemy's vessels had come up the harbor towards the obstructions, under cover of the darkness. On two diferent nights they were discovered and fired upon by Moultrie. On Saturday night the probability of their passing into the harbor was deemed so great, that by despatch from District Headquarters, the batteries were directed to be manned all night, and special vigilance observed. Under such circumstances, then, at about one o'clock Sunday morning, a vessel was discovered coming from the direction of the fleet. She had no visable light, and showed no signal whatever, but steadily advanced up the harbor. She was too far to hail. When within range Fort Moultrie opened fire. Still no signal was observed. After some time a dim light was seen, apparently (as it afterwards turned out to be) a candle. This also disappeared. Soon after a small boat was seen coming ashore, and the firing ceased. It then appeared that the steamer was forced by the low tide to run far out, to avoid the long sand bar which runs out from Sumter, and a strong tide still running, she had been carried still further out. She was not seen to go to Morris Island, because, as she probable went at high water, she crossed inside of Sumter.—*Mercury.*

Major General Gilmer.—Our readers will find, in another part of to-day's paper, the official notice of the assignment of Major General J. F. Gilmer to duty in this Military Department, as second in command to General Beauregard.

At a grave crisis in the history of Charleston, an officer high in the confidence of the Confederate Government, and of military knowledge, prudence and experience, has been added to the group of Generals to whom the defence of the city has been entrusted.

Jeremy F. Gilmer is a native of North Carolina, from which State he received an appointment as Cadet at West Point in 1835. He graduated fourth in his class, and in 1839 was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Engineers in the U. S. Army. For a time he acted as Professor of Engineering at the West Point Academy. At the time of the secession of the Southern States, he had risen to the rank of Major of Engineers, and was on duty in California. He promptly resigned his commission and returned to the South, joining Gen. Sydney Johnson at Bowling Green. He served upon the staff of General Johnson as Major and Chief of Engineers, participating in the defence of Forts Henry and Donelson, and in the battle of Shiloh. Upon the fall of Gen. Johnson in the last named conflict, he was ordered to Richmond, and placed at the head of the Engineer Bureau, with the rank of Colonel, which position he has held up to the date of his appointment, a few days ago, as Major General.

We cordially commend General Gilmer to the esteem and support of our people.—*Standard.*

We are authorised to say that THOMAS L. FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district.

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